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密勒氏評論報

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OCTOBER 10 marked the sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of China. The Chinese call it the "Pair of Tens Festival"—an allusion to the circumstance that the anniversary happens to fall on the tenth day of the tenth month. Acting on instructions from the Central Government, no elaborate display was made, the idea being that funds thus saved should be used for the relief of the many hundreds of thousands who have been deprived of homes through the recent floods in North China. An unfortunate state of affairs exists in the country, but the REVIEW congratulates the Republic of China on its sixth anniversary and hopes that the cause of the present unsettled conditions of the country may soon be removed by the influence of a broader statesmanship and that the anniversaries to follow will be auspicious in their good for the whole people. Hereafter the REVIEW will mark its appreciation of each anniversary with an enlarged edition in which will appear the views of representative statesmen; the views of the statesmen of other countries; and a letter of our own President, should one be received, shall be a special feature of the REVIEW as well as that of the President of the Republic of China.

RAILWAY matters in Manchuria and Siberia have occupied a prominent place in the news of the Far East during the past week or so. Already several years ago it was announced that Japan, or rather the South Manchuria Railway, would take over the Russian Chinese Eastern Railway branch south of Harbin, from a point where the railway strikes the first bend of the Sungari. The long time that has since elapsed without any apparent move being made in this direction might have led to the impression in the public mind that there was nothing in the report, but the Japan Advertiser of Tokio, which has excellent sources of information, in its issue of September 30, revives the history of the negotiations in the following words:

Japan will purchase a section of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Kwanchengtse, near Changchun in Manchuria, and the Sungari River, it was reported in Tokyo yesterday. The monetary consideration which this deal involves, while not officially stated, is understood to be Yen 30,000,000, about four times the amount which was estimated by Japan when this country first began to negotiate for the railway. According to the information gained yesterday, it was decided after negotiations between the diplomatic officials of Japan and Russia to transfer a section of the railway from Russia to Japan as a sort of supplementary agreement to the Russo-Japanese Convention which was signed on July 3, 1916, in Petrograd. When the Russo-Japanese treaty was closed last year, the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Kwanchengtse and the Sungari River, and the rights of navigation on the river were considered as two conditions to the convention, but the Okuma Ministry fell

without giving finality to the question. The Terauchi Ministry succeeding, the question was eagerly studied and negotiations pushed vigorously, it is understood. But owing to the Russian Revolution and the overthrow of the old regime, negotiations were delayed. In the meantime, however, the Terauchi Ministry had not been idle, creating the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs and executing the plan for the unification of the administration of Korea and Manchuria. It is now declared that a meeting point was recently discovered between the two governments.

JAPAN'S influence in the Manchurian region seems to be gaining ground daily, and everything appears to be playing into her hands. With a loan made by the Japanese banks to the Kirin-Changchun railway under terms so unfavorable to the Chinese as quite rightly to elicit the condemnation of the principal British journal in China, which terms the deal "Suicidal Finance," it will in all probability be only a matter of time until this railway will fall completely into the hands of the Japanese. As regards the Chinese Eastern Railway, it is an open secret that its operation has been a great drain on the Russian exchequer. It has been losing money ever since it was started. It is the principal remaining remnant of Russia's territorial advance in the Far East. With the recent completion on exclusively Russian territory of a railway connecting Vladivostock with Russia, the necessity from the Russian point of view for the Chinese Eastern railway, which is entirely on Chinese soil, to a large extent disappears, and there is a very strong Socialist sentiment in Russia that as the Chinese Eastern railway was in its inception mainly built as a means of furthering territorial aggrandisement and as it at any rate is far from being a paying concern, it might as well be abandoned entirely. Negotiations for its transfer to Japan will doubtless commence as soon as the war is over.

FROM the standpoint of efficiency in railway management there can, of course, be no comparison between the Russian and Japanese methods. The trans-Siberian traveller as he emerges from the standard gauge American built, clean, neat and rapid running railway carriages of the Japanese system at Changchun to take his corresponding seat on the extra-broad gauge Russian cars, cannot but be disappointed with the evident carelessness, laxness and want of cleanliness that characterizes Russian management. The difference between Russian and Japanese methods is well illustrated in the matter of the freight tariffs issued by the respective railways. The Russian tariff is a book of no mean proportions filled with intricate tables and explanations, in which the freight rates are classified into an almost endless list of groups—apparently with a view to securing a fair, proportionate rate for each class of cargo, but in reality it works out just the opposite. As compared with this, the Japanese tariff is printed on one sheet of paper, there are only five classes of cargo, and the few exceptions there are are indicated by the judicious use of an asterisk here and there.

SEVERAL months ago the Japanese newspapers printed a telegram from Changchun (where the Japanese and Russian lines meet) to the effect that American capitalists were reviving the Harriman plan to take over the South Manchuria railway. The report as a matter of "news" was too wild even to be reprinted, but its publication in the Japanese press may possibly have been made to serve the purpose of hastening the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Russian lines (north of Changchun) with the South Manchurian (Japanese) system. Telegrams which appear in the world's press now and then concerning events of international importance are undoubtedly used with such an ulterior motive. A possible example of such a telegram is the following from Copenhagen, dated September 25: "It is reported here that the United States has offered to buy from Russia the territory of Kamchatka Peninsula for a considerable amount." Whether there is any truth in this report remains to be seen. It is, however, worth bearing in mind that any plan for connecting Alaska and Siberia by rail would naturally include Kamchatka Peninsula; and there is also no doubt that in due course such a railway will be built.

THE China Mail of Hongkong, a staunch British newspaper established seventy-two years ago, whose opinions always reflect the conservatism and sound common sense that one would naturally expect from a journal of such ripe maturity, has the following to say on the subject of Viscount Ishii's declaration of a "Monroe Doctrine" for the Far East: "Dr. Jenks submits that there are many reasons why in no spirit of ill-will toward Japan, but with a resolute adherence to her own larger interests and the future welfare of the world, the United States 'must truly reject and repudiate this thesis in the clearest possible terms.' Japan's desire for paramountcy in China, Dr. Jenks says, is based on one of two lines of policy. 'It rests on the fear that Europe's predatory, pre-war diplomacy in China will continue, requiring Japan to guard now the major preserve of all Eastern Asia against the returning vitality of European power; or it proposes a powerful aggression in China on Japan's own account and seeks already to outlaw and forestall opposition to the drive she contemplates. It rests either on the fear of somebody else's aggression or determination of her own. It is not a peace policy, for it presupposes protection and

the need for protection presupposes evil from some direction that Japan's strong right arm must ward off.' That the Doctrine should be so assertively proclaimed by Japan when there is not the remotest possibility of aggression from any European quarter is certainly very singular and irresistibly suggests such reflections as those in which Dr. Jenks has indulged. Moreover when we have in mind the fact that the purpose of the Allies in the present great war is that it shall only end with adequate guarantees of peace throughout the world through arrangements which will ensure the integrity and sovereignty of the several nations, Viscount Ishii's declaration seems all the more inopportune."

WE take pleasure in reprinting the following extracts from an editorial in the North China Daily News of Shanghai, the opinions expressed having our full endorsement: "Mr. Chang Chien is reported to have said recently that for China to borrow money at present rates of exchange was like drinking poison to quench the thirst. This was in connection with the Yokohama Specie Bank's advance, on behalf of the Quintuple group, of Yen 10,000,000, less seven per cent bonus to lenders and one per cent bankers' commission. The truth of the simile comes home with double force when applied to the extraordinarily silly loan agreement, based on the Kirin-Chang-chun Railway, which Reuter's Peking correspondent reported at the end of last week as likely to be signed in the next few days. The agreement, it will be remembered, is said to be for Yen 6,500,000, of which Yen 2,500,000 is supposed to have been paid over already. The net proceeds to China, however, are only to be 91½ per cent notwithstanding that the duration of the loan is to be for thirty years. . . . Over and above the five per cent interest, the Japanese bankers are to receive two per cent of the net profits of the railway; they are to have the whole management of the line, under a figurehead Chinese director; all receipts are to be deposited in Japanese banks; and if there is any failure in Chinese payments, as in the story of the plumber who was called in "to do a bit of plumbing and took the house in part payment of the job," the railway immediately becomes Japanese property. . . . A more suicidal bargain for any Chinese, not necessarily laying claim to financial expertness but merely to common sense, to have signed, it would be difficult to imagine. . . . At one fell swoop China has been freed from a debt to the Central Powers of £ 13,000,000, while the Allies have forgone payments of the Boxer Indemnity for five years, which allows China the use of another sixteen millions. This money, of course, cannot be realized at once, but it means annually so much more to China from Customs and Salt; and in the meantime she has or will shortly have a fraction of the Yen 10,000,000 advance and the ever useful surplus from the Salt Gabelle for her most pressing needs. With careful management, there ought to be no immediate need at all for China to borrow abroad. There is neither need nor excuse for her borrowing on the terms of the Kirin-Changchun agreement."

THE *Far East* (published at Tokio by Mr. Penlington) prints the following editorial comment on Viscount Ishii's mission, which, it will be noted, is generally to the effect that it will accomplish nothing tangible and therefore will be such a disappointment to the Japanese populace that it will hasten the dissolution of the present Ministry:

> Much will depend upon the result of Viscount Ishii's mission. Here again the Government is controlled by outside forces—nothing that the Ishii mission can do can transcend the decisions of the great peace conference; but there is wide expectation in Japan that Viscount Ishii is going to achieve something tangible, to bring home a prize or prizes that in some way will be of tremendous advantage to Japan, although what Japan has to offer in return never seems to have been debated. People who are filled with vague expectations of this sort are sure to be disappointed, and in any event the Ministry will be saddled with the responsibility. It is a foregone conclusion that the work of the Ishii mission will be to weaken the Government and hasten its dissolution, for the people have been led by the press to expect too much from this effort to regularise Japanese-American relations.

While all the above may be true, it strikes us, sitting out here, that Viscount Ishii and his Mission are receiving an amount of adulation at the hands of the American press out of all proportion to the civilities and courtesies which are naturally incident to the occasion and we begin to fear that the American public may really begin to swallow some of the Viscount's remarks as the gospel truth. And this would be a "success" greater than the removal of the ban on steel. We trust that we shall not see a repetition of the spirit that animated the American press generally at the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The unfortunate feature of such an attitude of adulation would be that it would necessarily be followed by a similar period of awakening, attended with bitterness; only in this instance, the awakening will be more disconcerting, and if we may say so, more bitter. The Peking Gazette in printing the telegram quoting the Japanese Envoy's remarks, headed it "Baron Ishii's Hypocritical Vaporings." That, at least, has the merit of frankness.

MR. Robert Dollar is one of America's most progressive business men. He can see a long way ahead, and therefore any comment that he makes, particularly on matters affecting the Far East, to which he is a frequent visitor, is worthy of the closest attention. It will be noted that in the course of an interview printed in

another column, Mr. Dollar states: "There is only one danger to our trade relations with China and that is foreign intervention—which would mean that Japan would step in and Americans would have to take back seats." The fact that Japan stands to gain by a disturbance in China is not sufficiently appreciated by the American public, and although it may not have been with this in mind that the American Government gave its advice to China some months back to the effect that it was more important to compose internal differences than to declare war on Germany, the significance of the advice was not lost sight of on Japanese statesmen, although Japan's stated objection principally was that America had acted independently of her in the matter. The charge is frequently made that Japanese agents are fomenting disturbances in China. Of this there is no proof. But in view of the fact that it is Japan's determined policy to secure "paramountcy" in China, and seeing that any occasion calling for foreign troops would make Japan paramount in actual practice, as she is the only country that could send or spare any adequate forces at the present time, we cannot help but feel that the Japanese are waiting eagerly for the psychological moment to seize their covered "paramountcy" just as they made use of the psychological moment of a war between European Powers to seize Tsingtao.

ACCORDING to the 1916 China Year Book there were 4,365 Americans in China in 1915 and to this number we are safe in adding at least 2,000 more who have come out in the last two years since the annual was published. The State Department at Washington has notified American consular officials in China that for the present at least no one here will be called home for service in the army. So from this we may assume that the American government considers that its nationals in China may be of as much service to their country out here as if they were at home in the army. Assuming that this is the case, then the problem for Americans in China to face, is how to make themselves of real service to the government at home. There are many ways of doing this so we would suggest as first:

THE purchase of a bond in the American Liberty Loan. The second American Liberty Loan of Gold five billion dollars has been announced and a country wide campaign is being conducted at home to sell every bond during this month. This loan should be as largely oversubscribed as was the previous one, and there is no better way for Americans at home and in China to show the world that they mean business in connection with the war and also in many other ways needless to mention here in the Far East, than in seeing to it that this loan is taken up and taken up with a spirit that cannot be misunderstood by the most skeptical. Every man, woman and child in China that claims allegiance to the American flag should invest in this Liberty Loan. If there are five members in the family, purchase a hundred, two hundred, five hundred or a thousand dollar bond as the family purse permits. The bonds pay four percent interest, are good collateral in any business transaction, may be paid for in cash, or in six monthly installments beginning with an initial payment of twenty percent of the value the first month. A committee of American citizens in Shanghai is responsible for the government placing these bonds at the disposal of its nationals in China. Arrangements for purchasing the bonds may be made with any member of the committee whose names appear elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW, or through the International Banking Corporation of Shanghai.

AMERICANS in China always feel that their opinions regarding Far Eastern questions do not carry sufficient weight at home. This is due largely to the extensive press propaganda that Japanese carry on in America, which is of such volume that it drowns out much of the work that Americans in China do in an attempt to cause the American government to see China and her problems as a separate problem instead of looking at the whole problem as "The Far Eastern Question" through Japanese spectacles. The Japanese are working night and day in an attempt to confuse the issue at this critical time in the world's history. Here is one very effective way for Americans in China to impress the importance of their position and their opinions upon the home government. Let us make the subscription to the liberty loan so big in China that every American newspaper from one end of the land to the other will be glad to comment on it. Let us hope with confidence that such a comment may

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

appear alongside the Japanese statement that "We have a monopoly of the brains of the Orient and should be permitted to speak for everybody in the Far East."

THE registration of enemy subjects resident in Shanghai has led to a little (only a very little) friction between the Chinese authorities and the Municipal Council. The course of events has been as follows: On September 9, "the Sungkiang and Shanghai Branch Investigation Office" issued an advertisement calling upon enemy subjects to register themselves at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Bubbling Well road. The Bureau of Foreign Affairs is a branch administrative office of the Chinese officials of this neighborhood, and was established some years ago inside the Settlement limits (with the full concurrence of the Foreign authorities) in order to facilitate the transaction of business between the foreign and native authorities. The "Sungkiang" office above referred to made use of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs' premises as their headquarters, and it was from there that they sent out their notification to have the Germans and Austrians register. The Chinese authorities had absolutely no right to assume this authority within the Settlement limits, but they did it, and the Germans obeyed the summons to register promptly and, apparently, willingly. About a week after the Chinese notification had been sent out the Municipal Council issued a notification to the Germans calling upon them to register at the Town Hall. This order was obeyed reluctantly, slowly, and incompletely. The registrations at the Town Hall were considerably less than those at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. One of the Germans who had delayed his registration at the Town Hall quoted a prominent Chinese official as stating that the Municipal registration was unnecessary. The native press thereupon printed a statement from Mr. S. K. Chen, secretary of the Special Envoy, in which he stated: "Such an insinuation is both unworthy and baseless, since the Chinese authorities have absolutely no power to interfere with the execution of any internal policy of the Municipal Council of the Settlement." Despite this pronouncement, it cannot help but be noted that the Chinese authorities viewed the disrespect shown to the Council's notification by the Germans with considerable satisfaction. The Municipal Council has protested vigorously through the Consular Body against the registration within the Settlement limits carried on by the Chinese authorities and the Germans have sent a protest to the Municipal authorities against the registration made by them. The German contention is based on the thesis that the Municipality is not a Sovereign State. Special Commissioner Sah in an interview defends the Chinese position and asserts that the Municipal authorities should have made application to the Chinese authorities before proceeding with the registration.

JUST as in Shanghai the matter of registration of the Germans has been a bone of contention, so the matter of who shall control the seized German and Austrian Concessions (for instance, at Hankow and Tientsin) is causing considerable friction. In our Week's News Summay it will be noted that it is stated that the Allied Powers do not consider China's reply on pending questions entirely satisfactory. One of the replies sent by the Chinese Foreign Office was that the seized German and Austran Concessions should be controlled by China herself; the Allied Ministers, however, are pressing for China's consent to have the Concessions administered by the Allied Powers jointly. Back of all these minor disputes lies the shadow of the day when extraterritoriality in China will cease and when the special privileges enjoyed by foreigners in the Settlements will come to an end. Just as the special position of the Settlements was originally secured by aggressions, so, naturally, the Chinese idea will be to take them back, also by aggressions, if not by forcible ones, at least diplomatic ones, similar to that made use of in the present case. They did not assume to dictate to foreigners in the Settlement generally, but they did assume it as regards Germans in particular, and their manoeuvre was a perfect success. It cannot help but have escaped the notice of all foreigners in China that the War in Europe inevitably hastens the day when the special privileges enjoyed by foreigners shall terminate. The very fact that the Allies referred to China as a "Great" Power is sufficient evidence as to the trend of events. The editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* expressed the idea in one line in the course of an editorial reprinted by us last week: "Sooner or later the Concessions here will revert to Chinese control, just as the Foreign Concessions in Japan have come under Japanese control." And to this we may add that, just as happened in the case of Japan, the day for handing back to China the right to say what shall "go" within the confines of her borders will come long before the average business man will think that the "proper" time has arrived. International political events will determine these matters in regard to China just as they did in Japan. There will be a great deal of adverse comment put forward by foreigners resident in the Settlements, just as happened in Japan when extraterritorialty was abolished. But, just as in that case, it will be to no avail.

Why China And America Should Cooperate

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

ANOTHER anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic is not an unfitting opportunity to explain to Americans the meaning of the group of problems known as the "Chinese Question" and also to explain to Chinese the significance of American interest in this country.

For forty centuries Chinese stood apart from the rest of the world, uninfluenced by the life and thought of the great empires that flourished on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates as well as of Greece and of Rome. Throughout this immense period of history, the Chinese possessed a civilisation that had already expressed itself in terms of art, letters and morals when unclothed savages roamed about the reaches of the Thames, and France and Germany were not yet the haunts of the barbarians with whom Marius and Caesar fought. And although the West has been in more or less constant touch with China since the Englishman forced open the doors of her isolation in 1842, it is historically accurate to state that the Chinese as a nation remained uninfluenced by Western culture down to and until the establishment of the Chinese Republic just six years ago.

During the seven decades following the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, Western civilisation and the things thereof were regarded by the Chinese as a menace, and the introduction of the same had to be resisted in the national interest. It is easy to understand why this was so. A series of wars successfully waged by Britain and France against their country led the Chinese to see in the culture of their conquerors naught but a destructive scheme of life action. And when to this interpretation of Western civilisation were added the belief of the Chinese in the moral superiority of his system of life and the Manchu emperor's subordination of the nation's interests to his own, the refusal of the Chinese to worship the gods of the West will be seen to have been not only intelligible but canonical.

With the establishment of the Republic, however, a change has been wrought in the mind of the Chinese that is comparable to the development of the European mind in the great period of the Renaissance. And you witness the breadth and character of this change in the audacious thought that finds expression in the existence of the Chinese Republic. Here are a people with a continuous life reaching back to the age of the Assyrians and to the days when Isaiah preached in the streets of Jerusalem and with a self-sufficing culture rooting them to ideas and ideals of government fundamentally at variance with the conception and practice of modern democracy, boldly breaking with their historic past in order to adopt the system of sovereignty and rule which American statesmanship has worked out. And not only in the region of government have the Chinese now identified themselves with the life of the West: you see the process of change at work in nearly every other area of the nation's life and activities.

Such a renascence in the national life of the Chinese carries with it not a little disorder and disarray. But the factional disputes and party conflicts which have incurred the criticism of foreigners, ignorant of their own national history, are a feature of every country in the throes of creative change. National transformation is in essence a conflict and can only be worked out by and through the methods of strife: the old ideas, the hoary customs and practices and abuses and the ancient gods must be fought and struck down before the verities and sanctities of the new dispensation can become part of the national life. And at least for a generation or two the struggle between the old and the new forces of life must go on and men must quarrel and strive one with the other before the new age can be entered on the pages of history.

There is truth in the Chinese view that the difficulties summed up in what is called the "Chinese Question" are essentially manifestations of the process of adjustment that is going on between the nation, viewed as an organism, and the new environment resulting from the pressure and influence of foreign life and culture. Stated thus, it will be seen that the Chinese Question is analogous to the problem confronting every type of life in the midst of a changing condition of existence. For the type to survive, it must adjust or adapt itself to the new conditions of its environment. The Chinese type has ceased to live in its ancient surrounding, in the conditions of life that arose when China clung to her isolation and remained outside the play of the forces that have hammered out the civilisation of Europe and America. The Chinese are now subject to these forces and, accordingly, the new features of their environment are largely foreign in origin. To adapt themselves successfully to the new scheme of life, the Chinese must learn and use the ideas and the methods which have enabled the foreigner to conquer difficulties similar in principle to those now facing this country.

It is in this work of adaptation that Americans can be of service to the Chinese. And there are not a few similarities between the two peoples. Both have the roots of democracy in them and they share the same system of Republican government. Upwards of a hundred years ago, the founders of the American Republic were beset and harassed by many of the political problems now troubling and vexing the Chinese Republic; and in the development of their country, particularly the great areas of the West, the Americans have

solved difficulties which must present themselves when the Chinese begin to develop their own country.

Each country is alike in its unique geography. Their coasts are the littorals of the ocean in which probably the destiny of the race will be settled in the years to come; and whilst other nations must seek colonies and possessions across the dividing seas for the food and materials necessary for their support, America and China are free ot this need. Each is possessed of the greatest pieces of this earth of ours, stretching from the temperate zone to the semi-tropical, and stored with mineral resources and yielding food which enable each to be self-supporting and self-sufficing. Because of these gifts of nature, neither is nor can ever be a menace to the world. They do not share the Kaiser's passion for a "place in the sun" nor the Japanese need for added wealth and territory in order to maintain a factitious position in the world.

It is true that China has not yet made proper use of the foreigner in the work of modernising her administrative system and other departments of national life. And in this connection it is the fashion of certain critics to contrast her attitude with that of the Japanese in the days ot Meiji. But the comparison is hardly fair. When "the moment of a thousand years" came in Japan, the country had her leaders of the new order already trained and ready for service There were Ito and the other foreign-trained men who, within a lifetime, have transformed a country in the chains of feudalism into one of the great Powers of the world. These men knew the foreigner, could use him and distinguish between a competent worker and an incompetent humbug. And they were free to employ a foreign servant as and when they pleased and to select him irrespective of nationality, and entirely on his merits. This is not and has not been the case with China.

Instead of an Ito, trained in the schools of the West, the working of the new regime in China became centered in the hands of a Yuan Shih-k'ai, able, masterful but ignorant of modern things and mediaevally unscrupulous and ambitious. He is succeeded by a man of his own school but without his ability—Tuan Chi-jui. The latter and the other mandarins who have been "running" the Republic since and before the first illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1913 do not know the foreigner; and it is not surprising to find them employing a French lawyer as an auditor or asking an American adviser on constitutional law to report on the best system of land taxation for China!

But not only are the present rulers of China unable to distinguish between a lawyer and an auditor or an economist; disability also fetters them in the selection of their richly paid "advisers." The Powers seem hitherto to have insisted on the principle that advisers must be selected according to nationality and not to merits and ability. If a Britisher is employed for one department of state, then a Frenchman, a Russian and a Japanese must also be engaged for other departments in order to maintain the "balance of prestige." The ridiculous but shameful length to which this doctrine of prestige is pushed may be illustrated by a classic incident connected with the appointment of foreign advisers to one board in Peking. The Chinese Government was asked to appoint two foreign advisers of different nationalities. One adviser was in the Customs service, drawing the salary of a commissioner. It was agreed that he should be engaged at a salary of about £2,000 per annum. But the other adviser, who arrived in Peking after his confrere had made his agreement with the Government, was rated by his Legation as a £4,000-man; and of course the Chinese had to engage him at that figure. When this became known to the Legation of the first adviser, there was a furious row and the latter's minister insisted that his national should also be paid £4,000 instead of £2,000. The Chinese Government of course succumbed. Both advisers are drawing their £4,000 and it is said that their main work consists in signing their names to monthly receipts for their salaries.

And this principle of interference by the Powers is not confined to the selection and appointment of parasitic advisers. It finds application whenever China wants to borrow money, build a railway, buy a ship or a gun or shells, or clean up and repair a canal. Is it any wonder, then, that there is a difference in the ratio of progress made by China and that made by Japan in the work of adjusting their respective national lives to the conditions of modern existence?

As an American, the writer is proud to say that his country has never applied this principle of interference in the affairs of China. From the time we entered into treaty relations with China, our policy has been one of consistent friendliness to the government and people of this country. We came to China as traders, and traders we have continued to be, never yielding to the lure of the "gunboat policy" of other nations that also came, in the first instance, to trade with the Chinese. But we have been more than traders in China. We have shown—sometimes by striking acts—that ours is also a policy inspired by the conception of human service, wishing well to this ancient land and helping it to the ways that lead to national welfare.

And the passage of the years has but deepened American interest in China. The independence and integrity of this country has been an object of American policy on account of our tradal and commercial interests here. But the

area of our interests has now widened. We are coming to realise that just as the domination of Europe by the Western autocracy of Germany would be a grave peril to what is asserted by the Monroe Doctrine to be the peace and safety of the United States, so the domination of China by the other surviving autocracy of the East would also be a menace to the United States as a Pacific power and as a country resolved to make democracy safe for the world. And we have the means to fight such a menace. Today is not the year when Korean independence was destroyed by the Power that swore to protect the life of the Hermit Kingdom. The measure and quality of our strength can now be seen in the preparations that America is massing for the destruction of Prussian autocracy. The same power in my opinion will be directed against any autocracy that compasses the domination of the Chinese Republic.

Protecting Your Good Name in China

AN American firm in Shanghai has been considerably embarassed through the use of a name in Peking identical with its own in connection with some questionable railroad deals that eventually landed several Chinese government officials in jail. The company involved is the Chinese-American Company of Shanghai, Hankow and Peking, of which Mr. B. Atwood Robinson of Shanghai is president. According to Mr. Robinson the persons who used the name of his company have no connection with it, and intimates that action may be brought against the foreigners who were associated in deals that caused the Chinese government to bring proceedings against several officials under the administration of former president Li.

This naturally brings up the matter of the illegal use of established foreign trade-marks, and firm-names in China—a subject that is likely to cause more and more trouble as foreign interests expand. In glancing through the Shanghai business directory the following is found: There are ten firms or organisations that use the word "American" as part of the title; 59 use the word "China" or "Chinese;" 13 use the word "British." 13 use "International;" 14 use "Oriental;" 79 use the word "Shanghai;" 6 use Royal;" 10 use "Union;" 11 use "Eastern;" 6 use "Yangtsze;" 6 use "National;" and while, according to the census reports the Japanese do more business in China than any other foreigners, only three use the name of their country (in the English title of the form, at least) in connection with the names of their firms in the "hong" book. The French also have quite a respectable number of firms in Shanghai, and only three organizations use the word "French" in the titles of their names and the three are not business firms either.

This whole matter brings up a very interesting point in China because in China there are no trade-mark laws. If the matter is continued at the present rate of growth of foreign business in China, we may expect soon to have the "American Peanut Stand," the "French Grocer Co"., the "British Refreshment Palace" and so on, not to mention the possible hyphenates such as Japanese-American Gas and Wind Company to show that certain Japanese and Americans are "cooperating" in supplying these products to the Chinese.

Since China has no trade mark laws, the Powers, to protect their respective subjects trading in the country, have by mutual consent, agreed to apply the regulations governing the countries of the Trade Mark Union. At the same time the effort is constantly being made to get China to adopt modern laws on this subject. Article IX of the commercial treaty signed on October 8, 1903 between the United States and China, reads:

"Whereas the United States undertakes to protect the citizens of any country in the exclusive use within the United States of any lawful trade-marks, provided that such country agrees by Treaty or Convention to give like protection to the citizens of the United States:—

"Therefore, the Government of China, in order to secure such protection in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the exclusive use in the Empire of China of any lawful trade-mark to the exclusive use of which in the United States they are entitled, or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered, for inclusive use within the Empire of China. To this end the Chinese Government agrees to issue by its proper authorities Proclamations, having the force of law, forbidding all subjects of China from infringing on, imitating, colourably imitating or knowingly passing off an imitation of trade-marks belonging to citizens of the United States, which shall have been registered by the proper authorities of the United States at such offices as the Chinese Government will establish for such purpose on payment of a reasonable fee, after due investigation by the Chinese authorities, and in compliance with reasonable regulations."

Articles X and XI of the same treaty have clauses governing patents and copyrights. A few months ago, a Chinese publishing firm was restrained from reproducing through a photographic process, Webster's New International Dictionary, published at Springfield, Mass, the agency for which is held in China by Edward Evans and Sons of Shanghai.

Since the main difficulties that American firms have in connection with the imitation of trade-marks and patents is with the Japanese,

the proper method for the American firm that expects to do business in China to follow is, first, to register the trade mark or patent in Japan. The next step to follow is to register in each of the American consulates in China, and then the next step is to register with the Chinese Maritime Customs. Then, comes the matter of publicity, which may be the most important of all.

It recently has been decided in the United States that a firm may not register a trade-mark and then sit quietly for a number of years before pushing it in the trade. In other words if a firm register a trade-mark, it must do something to make that trade-mark known, otherwise it can not come into court and prosecute some other firm for infringement of its trade-marks, after a number of years of inactivity and expect to get damages to any great extent. The original owner of the trade-mark may be able to get judgment against the infringer of his mark, but the amount of damages he gets will depend largely upon what the original owner has done to make his name and trade-marks known. The method followed in the American consulates in China is to apply strictly the rule of priority. There was one case in the American Consulate at Shanghai where an American firm with headquarters in San Francisco, registered its name in the Consulate, and then four days later, another firm sought to register the same name. The first registration had to stand, according to the rule of priority, or at least until it could be proved which firm had the right to the use of the term.

When a new business organization is born, usually the first idea in the minds of the incorporators is to think up a trade-mark or trade-name. If the firm is an honorable one it will try to design a name that will give the business standing, or "face" as we know it in China, and also a name or trade-mark that will in some way suggest the kind or class of business the firm expects to engage in. If the firm is not an honorable one it will study to imitate some well-established name or brand in the hope of getting some reflected glory from the established firm. This latter condition is well known in China. Within the last two years a certain American firm has established a business in China, the manager of which had previously been mixed up in several questionable business practices in the Orient. This manager sought through the bribing of unscrupulous Chinese to find out the secrets of established firms and did everything possible to get hold of existing business then going to reputable firms. He cut prices, imitated trade-names in Chinese, in short did everything that has been outlawed at home. Needless to state that because of these practices this firm has had hard sledding, and there is quite a question as to whether it will survive at all. Certainly it will be forced to change managers before it makes much of an impression among reputable Chinese business men, who are themselves seeking to improve trade conditions in China. To repeat a statement used in this REVIEW last week: the Chinese can always tell the genuine from the imitation, whether it is a product or an individual.

What kind of trade-marks or trade names should be used?

This question is answered in Prof. Paul Cherington's excellent book, "Advertising as a Business Force" as follows:

"The courts go so far as to hold that words borrowed from foreign languages will not do as trade marks if, when translated, they merely describe the article."

"Geographical names, too, are not advisable because those who manufacture in the same place may use the same name. (This applies to all firms that use such names as "American," Chinese, "British," etc."

"Another sort of trademark which is not always entirely satisfactory is one which depends upon a proper name. Any other person with the same name may decide to enter the business of making and selling a similar article under the same name."

"An important requirement of a trademark is that is shall be truthful. No court will protect from others a man who is himself engaged in deceiving the public."

"A fanciful name furnishes the best basis for a trademark as it does not serve simply to describe the article, as: "Uneeda" Biscuit, "Eureka" Suspenders, "Apollinaris" Waters, "Omega" Oil, etc.

The firm that seeks to do business in China, if we may be pardoned for giving advice, should first examine carefully all the published directories and publications in the various ports of China to see whether the name this firm seeks to use has been used by some other firm. Then after the name or mark has been registered in Japan and in the Consulates in China and with the Chinese Maritime Customs, this name should be extensively advertised in both the foreign and Chinese publications. This gives the firm the best possible defence, in case of later imitation, whether accidental or studied imitation, by unscrupulous individuals or firms that come in later and seek to take the short cut by stealing some other firm's business, instead of following the honest and more certain course of building up the business in the regular manner. A writer on Chinese affairs once wondered at the value a Chinese places upon an old sign board with a few Chinese characters written thereon, and remarked at the common Chinese practice of taking the signs down and locking them in the safe every night. This custom of protecting the sacred name or "chop" is the system that has grown up in China in place of the trademark laws

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that other countries have adopted. There is a strong probability that after the close of the war, there will be a general adjustment of the matter of trade-mark and trade-name piracy that has grown at an alarming rate since the war began. In the meantime firms already established in China would do well to see that their names and trade marks are registered properly—and advertised properly.

J. B. P.

The Prostitution of Honors in Great Britain

The following is the first part of an editorial in The Times (London) of August 8. The first four words of the title are those used by The Times:

All who are concerned for the cleanliness of our public life must feel grateful to Lord Selborne for his pertinacity in calling attention to the "alleged" sale of honours. A most interesting and suggestive debate took place upon a motion on the subject which he brought forward in February, 1914; the debate yesterday was not less important, and we welcome the assurance that he and his friends will resume the discussion in the autumn. The speeches made by the party leaders, and in particular the extraordinary arguments for doing nothing with which Lord Curzon closed the debate, seem to show that they quite fail to grasp the seriousness of this matter or the feeling which it excites in the nation. The existence of the scandal is notorious. Not less notorious is its tendency to increase within quite recent years. Of the injury this furtive and illicit traffic does to the prestige of the Crown, of its contaminating influence upon the vendors, the purchasers, and the brokers involved, and of the widespread demoralization it spreads through our political and social life there can be no real question. It is idle to lay stress upon the fact that individual cases of corruption cannot be established by legal proof. Of course they cannot. The guilty parties, the bribers and the bribed, are the only persons with direct personal knowledge of each transaction, and it is the first interest of both to keep that knowledge to themselves. Equally idle is the contention that the Prime Minister knows nothing about them. Lord Curzon actually sought to convey that, in the present state of things and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, statesmen holding that office can successfully—"and honorably"—give the Sovereign the assurance proposed in the motion; but he added the curious suggestion that, if it were to be given after full examination in each case, that would be "an unfair restriction on the award of honors." The proposed assurance sets out that the Prime Minister is satisfied that no payment or expectation of payment is associated "directly "or indirectly" with the grant or promise of the honor to be conferred. It is intelligible—it is highly probable even—that he has no positive notice of any such payment or expectation. Neither the Whip nor the candidate is likely to force such information upon him and he is much too discreet to ask. But it is too much to pretend that he has no suspicion that this traffic is carried on, or of the channels through which it is carried on. He is "put upon inquiry," as the lawyers say, and if he omits to make it, he does so not because he knows too little, but because he knows too much. It is time, as Lord Selborne said, to "discard humbug" on this point—and humbug, too, which deceives nobody who does not wish to be deceived, and which savors strongly of Mr. Pecksniff.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 4. British troops, anticipating a big German offensive, attack over a front of 8 miles northward of Langemarck, gaining possession of the main ridge to a point 1,000 yards northward of Broodseinde; 4,000 prisoners are taken, making a total of 9,000 prisoners within a fortnight.——Announcement made that British cruiser Drake (14,000 tons) has been torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland.

October 8. German naval forces are observed off Borneholm and the Stockholm archipelago. An attack on Helsingfors (Finland) by land and sea is imminent.——A "pacifist" meeting at the Brotherhood Church at Kingsland, England, is broken up with rioting.

October 9. Co-operating with French troops, Sir Douglas Haig advanced two miles in the stretch between Draeibank and Gheluvelt.

October 10. The British Admiralty's report shows 14 vessels over and 2 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——Mutiny occurs on board several German battleships, the crew of one of them throwing the Commander into the water.——British finally take Poelcapelle and take upward of a thousand prisoners.

CHINA

October 5. Sun Yat Sen, in his capacity of "Generalissimo of the Military Government," at present in Canton orders the arrest of Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier at Peking. This is a reply to the Central Government's warrant for Sun's arrest. Sun is safe at Canton, as the authorities there refuse to execute Peking's warrant.

October 7. The British Municipality at Tientsin decides to pump out the flooded Concession at a cost of fifty thousand taels.

October 8. The date from which the Boxer Indemnity payments will be suspended is not yet settled as the Allied Ministries are not yet satisfied on certain points, not precisely covered in China's reply, delivered to the Allies on Saturday. The Chinese Government's reply as regards the disposal of the German and Austrian ships is not regarded as satisfactory.——Foreign and Chinese engineers are being assembled with the object of dealing with the breaks in the Chingshuiho and guarding against extension of the outflow from the Yellow River. The Chingshuiho canal is the result of a former burst in the main river and was allowed to remain for irrigation purposes. ——An influential Chinese society is being formed at Peking to collect funds to relieve the flood situation. A large fete will be held at the end of the month at which a big lottery will be the principal feature.

October 9. Despatches from the Tuchun of Hunan state that the Government troops attacked the rebels October 6 and 7 drove them back upon Hengshan, forty miles north of Hengchowfu.

JAPAN

October 6. Reports from the flooded districts bring further details of casualties and damage. In Tokio prefecture about 500 inhabitants lose their lives, 8,000 houses are destroyed and 200,000 people are rendered homeless. Several villages are totally destroyed.

GENERAL

October 3. Unemployment in Denmark reaches a critical stage, numerous factories having closed down as a result of the stricter blockade enforced by the Allies.

October 5. Acting on the advice of M. Kerensky, the delegates of the All-Russia Democratic Conference abandon the idea of an exclusively Socialist Cabinet. ——U. S. Secretary of War announces that twenty thousand aeroplanes are now under construction.——A British Parliament redistribution scheme adds 31 seats in the House of Commons.

October 6. A French Deputy named Turmel is arrested on charges of trading with the enemy.——Peru and Uruguay sever relations with Germany.

October 7. U. S. Navy Department publishes account of the sinking of a German submarine by American destroyer (using depth-bombs).——Spanish Premier admits escape of German submarine U-293, interned at Cadiz September 10.

October 8. U. S. Government refuses bunker coal to Dutch steamers unless they give an undertaking to return to America with cargo.

October 9. Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, makes a speech in the Reichstag for "unity."

October 10. The death is announced of the Sultan of Egypt, who succeeded the previous Sultan in December 1914, when the termination of Turkish sovereignty over Egypt was announced.

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Men and Events

C. J. Spiker, American Vice-Consul, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hankow.

The American Song Service of Shanghai is planning an "old fasioned Hallowe'en social" at the Palace Hotel for Wednesday evening, October 31.

F. Ferguson, formerly connected with the American Consulate at Canton, has been transferred to the staff of the American consulate at Shanghai.

The Union Church Literary and Social Guild of Shanghai inaugurated the current season on the evening of October 10 when a programme of considerable merit was observed.

Paul P. Whitham, of the American Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, returned to Shanghai after a trip to Peking and other cities of North China. Mr. Whitham was accompanied by Mrs. Whitham.

H. W. R. Austin, who was in Peking for nearly a year as attorney for various interests of the American International Corporation, is now at home in St. Albans, Vt.

J. B. Powell has been appointed secretary of the American University Club to fill out the unexpired term of L.L. Schnare, American Vice-Consul who has been transferred to Canton.

P. Grevedon, Commissioner of Customs at Harbin, was in Peking last week on business; during his stay in the Capital he was the guest of M. Destelan, Inspector General of Posts.

G. L. Treadwell, assistant manager of the Chinese American Publishing Co., Shanghai, is a passenger by the Empress of Russia, enroute for Manila, Hongkong and Canton, on a business trip.

The American Consulate-General at Tientsin has been transferred from Wilhelm St. to buildings belonging to Mr. McGowan at the corner of the Rue de Paris and Rue Dillon, formerly occupied by the Colonel commanding the 15th U. S. I.

The China Commerce Club of California reports that it is preparing a grand reception for the Chinese students who recently went from Peking under charge of Dr. Y. T. Tsur, President of Tsing Hua College, to enter American colleges.

V. Meyer, managing director of the firm of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., is at present in Peking, in connection with business of his firm. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are occupying their newly-furnished house in the Yuen Bao Hutung in the Capital and will be absent from Shanghai about a month.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in a recent circular telegram, denounced the convocation of the National Council, styling it is as a "movement backward from progress and contrary to the Constitution." He likens it to the National Assembly convened by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

W. F. Carey, of the Siems-Carey Company, gave a dinner to E. W. Rice, President of the American General Electric Company in New York, at Peking October 4. Many Cabinet Ministers and Vice-Ministers were in attendance.

W. M. Green, of the P. O'Brien Twigg drug manufactory, and Miss Dorothy Ferris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ferris, were married at Shanghai October 6. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McGillivray, and was witnessed by the American Consul-General Mr. Sammons.

W. Funder, accompanied by Mrs. Funder, left for Japan during the week, enroute to their home in Denmark via Siberia. Mr. Funder established the well-known auctioneering firm which bears his name about fourteen years ago, and, having recently disposed of it, is retiring to his native land. Mr. Funder is not in the best of health.

Capt. W. J. Eisler of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, is in receipt of a letter from "Paddy" Miller, a former secretary of the Merchant Service Club, now in the British Admiralty Transport service, in the course of which he states that Duncan Ferguson, a former Yangtsze River pilot, was on the ship that saved most of the crew of the torpedoed ship Ariadne.

"Art" Smith, the American aviator, some details of whose flights in Dairen were mentioned in these columns last week, will appear for three days in Shanghai, namely to-day, Sunday and Monday, October 13, 14 and 15. The flights will take place in the afternoons at Riverside Park at the Point end of Yangtzepoo road.

Plans are being perfected to tear down the old Metropole hotel buildings opposite the Race Course in Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, and to build another Chinese amusement palace on the site, to be run in conjunction with the "New World," on the opposite corner. The two buildings are to be connected by a subway, to be built under Bubbling Well Road, permission for which is being granted by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Japanese Consuls at Yingkou, Liaoyang, Tiehling, Changchun, Antung, Chihfeng, Hailung, Taolu, Tunghua, Kirin, Chientao, Nung-an, Hsinminfu, Cheng-chiatun, Harbin, and Tsitsihar, all situated in Manchuria, assembled at the Japanese Consulate General at Mukden for a week's conference commencing October 10. The conference is being attended by members of Japan's Foreign Office, the Japanese Legation at Peking and officials from Japan's Administrative office in Kwantung Peninsusla (Dairen district). Among the questions being discussed are those relating to leaseholds in Manchuria.

Harry E. Babcock has left Peking for America to join the army. Mr. Babcock came out to China to join the Standard Oil Company but has for some time been in the Peking office of Fearon, Daniel and Co; he is a graduate of Columbia University and an athlete of considerable prowess, having won the pole vault at the Olympic meet in Stockholm.

The death occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital October 6 of Cecil R. Holcomb, a member of the American bar, after a protracted illness, at the age of 57. Mr. Holcomb was a native of Portland, Oregon, and had practised law in Shanghai for about twenty years; he was a widely read man and in his addresses in Court exhibited a remarkably good command of the English language.

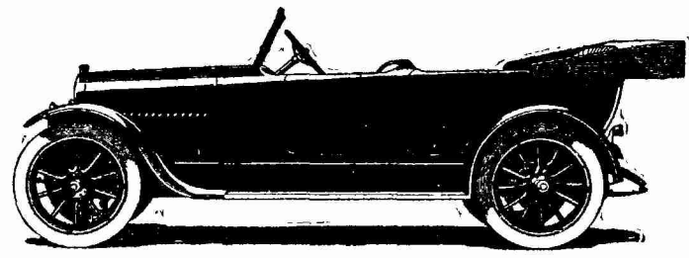
The executive staff of the Standard Oil Company of Shanghai gave a dinner October 8 to H. E. Cole of New York, a director of the company who has been in the Orient for several months, and who is now departing for home. Mr. Cole will return home by way of Manchuria and Korea, and will be accompanied as far as Japan by C. H. Blake, managing director of the company in China.

Baron Takatoshi Yokoyama, his brother, Akira Yokoyama; Nobutsune Okuma, heir to Marquis Okuma; Fusajiro Nakamura, Keikichi Tanomogi, Wachi Seki, Hyogoro Sakurai and Kiichi Hashimoto arrived in China from Japan during the week, on a two months tour. The last four men are members of the Imperial Diet. They are investigating political, business and other conditions in China.

At Jno. W. Hall's auction-rooms, Yokohama, on September 25 a block of ten shares (U.S.G. $100 fully paid up), with the option of a further 10 shares, of the China and Japan Trading Co., Limited, were put up for sale. Although a number of people were present, says the *Japan Gazette*, not even a bid was elicited. The reason for this is believed to be due to the fact that no dividends have been paid for the past three years.

The following persons will address the American Saturday Club tiffin at the Carlton Cafe, October 13: Prof. S. D. Gamble of the University of California, who has been in the interior of China for several months, will speak on "Szechuen Notes;" W. M. Danner will speak on "A World-wide Work for Lepers;" and Art Smith, the American aviator who is now exhibiting here in Shanghai will talk on "Aviation Today and Tomorrow." Mr. Wong Kok-shan, chairman of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., will be chairman of the meeting.

Copies of a Chinese newspaper—that is, the outside sheet is printed in Chinese, while the inside sheet is in English, and has the appearance of the paper formerly issued by Gilbert Reid, under the title "The Peking Post"—have been received. Accompanying the paper was a circular by Mr. Reid, the opening sentence of which reads: "There is an ex-Peking Post, since Sunday and Mid-Autumn Festival day, September



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Ask them if they would go back to a car with a lesser motor in it.

If not, follow their example. When you buy a fine car—a car to keep—get this top place motor in it. Otherwise the time will soon come when you'll wish to make a change. Let us prove these facts to you.

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30th, but as yet no ex-Gilbert Reid." The Chinese authorities have forbidden further publication of the Peking Post.

Among the few German business houses in Shanghai whose internal affairs were disturbed by the declaration of war by China has been that of the Siemens China Co., who have specialized in wireless telegraph apparatus. A deputy of the (Chinese) Bureau of Foreign Affairs and an engineer from the Chinese Telegraph Administration have recently completed a joint inspection of this firm's stock in trade at 18 Jinkee Road, and under directions of Mr. Sah, the Special Envoy, the inventory and the stock of the Company have been placed in the custody of the (Chinese) Military Commissioner at Lunghua.

Among recent additions to the teaching and missionary fraternity at Soochow are the following: Dr. Ingersoll and Misses Haight and Raffo at the Methodist Mission; Miss Jordan at the Episcopal; and Miss Young, and Miss Wilson (transferred from Hangchow) to the Southern Presbyterian. Miss Mary Jarman, a recently arrived trained nurse for the Huchow Union Hospital, is spending two months in Soochow for the purpose studying the Chinese language Miss Johnstone and Miss Sawyer of the Y.W.C.A. are spending the winter at Trueheart Home, Laura Haygood School.

The American Song Service, which started last spring with an attendance of about thirty persons and has now grown to an average attendance of approximately 200, has been discussing with the Shanghai Union Church a scheme of joint worship. Committees from the two organizations have met recently to discuss a plan for cooperation whereby the American Song Service might conduct the evening service at the Union Church. Notices were sent out last week to members of the two organizations and further committee meetings were held last week. Final action will be taken by the American Song Service following the meeting Sunday afternoon October 4 at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel, at which. Rev. James B. Cochran, of Hwaiyuan, Anhwei province will deliver an address.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration during the week printed an advertisement explaining the circumstances of the sinking of the "Fei Hung," the steam ferry launch across the Yangtze River at Nanking, mention of which was made in these columns last week. The wording of the last sentence, however was most unfortunate, and is an excellent example of "things that might be expressed differently." We quote: "The lowdah and sailors of the Fei Hung, six in all, were also rescued from the water, therefore so far as we know, no loss of any life has ever been found or reported in this accident, for which we express our deepest regret."

A party of prominent Americans including E. W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company of New York, Mrs. H. Parsons, sister of Mr. Burchard, vice-President of the General Electric, Geo. P. Hart, President of the great Stanley Works of New Britain, Conn., and W. A. Mitchell, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai October 10, having left Peking last Saturday at midnight in a private car provided by the Vice-Minister of Communications. The party had the usual experience of travellers in these days of floods. Mr. Rice proceeded to Manila yesterday but expects to make another trip to China in the near future.

Lee Chong, one of Shanghai's oldest and solidest Chinese iron merchants, has had under construction for the past six months handsome combined business and residential premises in North Soochow road, just east of Szechuen road bridge. The building materials, paints, reinforcing steel, etc., were furnished by the American Trading Co., the architect being P. T. Sung. The building is designed on the latest American lines, is in reinforced concrete with numerous steel doors, and steel window sashes; and is provided with an American freight elevator. The building was formally opened during the week with a characteristic Chinese reception at which several hundred foreign and Chinese guests were in attendance.

An amah (native nurse) was sentenced at the Shanghai Mixed Court during the week to a term of three years imprisonment for thefts, (mostly of silverware) committed at various European households at which she had been employed. Originally the woman was charged with the theft of some silverware from Mr. Denegri, a well known silk merchant, and as a result of the investigations of the Police it was learned that she had also stolen from previous employers, among them, Capt Synnerberg, (the Russian commercial agent) Dr. Jackson, and Messrs. Lanning, Robinson, David and Rowland. At her house were found 40 pawn tickets. A native who had helped her to dispose of some of the goods was sent to prison for a year. Some of the stolen goods have been recovered.

Arthur Bassett, for the past three years counsel for the British-American Tobacco Company of Shanghai, departed this week for Tientsin to assume his new duties as Major in the Judge Advocate's office of the Officers' Reserve Corps in the division of the American army stationed at Tientsin. Mr. Bassett will assume the duties of Judge Advocate at that point until transferred either to the United States or France. He has been a member of the U.S. Officers Reserve corps for several months, but did not receive his orders to report for service until last week. Mr. Basset first came to the Orient in 1903 as Assistant Attorney General of the Philippine Islands, where he served until 1906 when he came to Shanghai as district attorney for the then newly-organized U. S. Court for China under Judge Wilfley. In 1910 he left China for Mexico City where in partnership with Judge Wilfley he practiced law. In 1913 he returned to China as counsel for the British-American Tobacco Company. Mr. Bassett expects to serve as Judge Advocate in the U. S. army until the close of the war, after which he will be retired with the rank of Major.

The ex-missionary editor of the Central China Post has the following to say, in reply to comments recently made by the Japan Chronicle: "It is curious how history repeats itself. In the summer of 1895 we happened to be in Kobe and daily read the Chronicle, of which Mr. Robert Young was the editor. We found it aggressively agnostic and anti-missionary, both of which traits it has now largely lost. It was the time of the Kucheng massacre when eight English ladies, one gentleman and one child were brutally murdered by a mob in Fookien. The Shanghai papers were demanding that the Government should bring the murderers to justice, when to our astonishment the Chronicle denounced them most unsparingly. It said the missionaries had no business to be there;

they were an impertinence and a provocation to the people; further, according to their principles, they ought to be ready to suffer for the cause, and this blood-thirsty demand for vengeance was a positive disgrace. We took up the other side in a number of letters, without however gaining much satisfaction. That was upwards of twenty years ago and here we have the same editor in the same paper adopting a similar attitude with regard to a cognate subject, only it is German assassins who must be condoned this time and not Chinese murderers."

A series of events of similar character are recalled by the fact that a bomb was thrown from the roof garden into the court of the Great World resort recently opened in Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai—a sort of twin brother to the New World in Nanking road—about 10.45 on the night of October 6, as a result of which two spectators were injured by flying fragments. These bombs are usually made out of cigarette tins, and are not sufficiently strong to do any great material damage, but they quite serve the purpose of creating panics, and causing a certain amount of personal injury. Concurrent with these bomb throwing incidents there is, of course, the usual one of blackmail. Some time back, these attacks had a sort of political character, and the managers of some of the Chinese amusement resorts had been in the habit of paying this blackmail money in order to avoid any disturbance at their amusement places. But so far from bringing an end to these attacks, the policy of paying has only increased the number and virulence of the blackmailers, as, although the original actors may have disappeared from the scene, numerous imitators and successors have taken their places. As there seems to be no way of discovering the perpetrators of the outrages themselves it might be just as well if those who pay blackmail were prosecuted, as in that way the principal incentive for the bomb-throwing would be removed.

On October 18 one of the most elaborate funeral processions and ceremonies to occur in Shanghai in many years will take place, when the formal funeral of the late Sheng Hsuan-huai (Sheng Kung-pao), who died a year or so ago, will be held. The family, which resides at the Sheng Kung Kwan in Bubbling Well Road, is spending more than a hundred thousand dollars in preparing for the event. The late Mr. Sheng had a long career in Chinese political life and will always be remembered as the central figure around whom the storm broke when the Revolution of 1911 was about to occur. He was at that time President of the Board of Communications, in which post he negotiated the Hukuang Railway loan, the funds of which were to be used in the nationalisation of the railway lines in China. Provincial opposition to this scheme, having its inception mostly in Chekiang in connection with the railway from Shanghai to Hangchow, built with private funds, broke out, and gradually the movement became revolutionary in tendency. The Manchu House, with a view to quelling the storm, thereupon dismissed Sheng in a shamefully worded Edict, but this action had no influence on the course of events. Sheng escaped personal maltreatment by being escorted to Tientsin by representatives of various foreign Legations in Peking. He later took up his residence in Japan. His title, Kung-pao, indicated that he at one time held the position of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent.

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Red Cross Wants Funds Instead of Materials

The following letter was received this week by W. A. Burns, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, regarding the war relief work Americans in China have been planning. The letter is in answer to an enquiry which Mr. Burns sent to the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., regarding the best way of coordinating the work of the Americans in China with those at home in war relief service. The letter follows:

W. A. Burns, President American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, China.

Your very interesting letter of July 16 addressed to Mr. H. P. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross War Council has been referred to me.

I think your suggestion of sending funds direct from China payable to the Red Cross War Fund American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. is the best way Americans in China can help the American Red Cross. We can buy in such great quantities that you will get vastly more for your money by sending it direct to us than endeavoring to purchase raw material and manufacture surgical dressings, etc. in China. Certainly a sanitary bakery would be a mistaken policy.

We are greatly obliged to you for your interest in this matter, and assure you that if the Americans in Shanghai or anywhere else in China see fit to contribute and send funds to us, that we will utilize them to the utmost advantage with the least possible overhead expense.

Yours very truly,
J. G. Blaine, Jr.
Associate Director
Bureau of Development.

The American War Relief Association of China was organized August 23 at a meeting composed of the original American Women's War Relief Committee and two delegates from each of twelve local American societies in Shanghai. The following officers were elected: President, L. Everett; 1st Vice President, Mrs. W. L. Merriman; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. J. B. Fearn; corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. L. Bryant; recording secretary, Mrs. Wm. Morris; treasurer, F. J. Raven; and an executive committee composed of the following: Mrs. M. F. Perkins, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, W. A. B. Nichols, W. T. Findley, and J. C. Shengle.

Subscription blanks have been sent out and considerable funds collected. In this connection, it was planned to purchase materials and do the work of making hospital supplies here in Shanghai and several rooms in the downtown section of the city have been turned over to the Association for this purpose. Just what effect the letter from the headquarters of the American Red Cross will have upon the plans that have already been made has not yet been ascertained. Copies of the letter from the Red Cross have been mailed to the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, and it is probable that a meeting of the American War Relief Association will be held shortly. There is no question but that better results can be obtained through cooperating along the lines suggested by the American Red Cross, but the other element involved is that every American woman in China feels that she should contribute her share toward war relief work and should not be content with a monetary donation. As a matter of fact a great deal of this work has already been done not only by the American women in Shanghai, but by those in the outports of China. American women in China want to do their part along with the British, French and other Allied women in China who have been devoting their time and effort to this service, so that in all probability some method may be worked out whereby this work may be continued, in addition to the matter of sending funds direct to the American Red Cross in Washington.

In the meantime the matter of relief for the flood sufferers in China has come up, so that in all probability this work from the American standpoint may be coordinated with the whole matter of relief work. It was reported in Tientsin during the week that the American Red Cross was planning to donate a quarter of a million dollars to be distributed through the U. S. Army officers toward the relief of flood sufferers in North China. It has been suggested that it would be the height of inefficiency for Americans in China to send money to the American Red Cross for war relief work while at the same time the American Red Cross at home was sending money to China for flood relief.

Resurrecting the Pari-Mutuel in Japan

The Horse Administration Bureau of Japan is zealously considering the proposal to reissue pari-mutuel tickets, hoping to submit it to the next session of the Imperial Diet. Betting on horse races was prohibited some years ago, as it caused great agitation among the people and was opposed by the judicial authorities. For the present the idea is to appropriate the pari-mutuel gains for stud improvement. Interviewed by *The Far East* (Tokio), Lieutenant-General Asakawa, the Director of the Horse Administration Bureau, said there were two great evils accompanying the previous system. One of them was that there were concerns established for profit behind the race clubs, and another was that the buyers of pari-mutuel tickets held quite erroneous ideas, which made the business entirely speculative.

Negotiations are now in progress regarding the new proposal, with the judicial authorities. When the Tokio Race Club was formed, its promoters and supporters expected no return on the money contributed, but as the business turned out to be very remunerative, many similar clubs were projected speculatively. Finally, four clubs were established in Tokio, and 270 more applied for charter. All these schemes were for purely speculative objects and the pool-tickets were bought merely for gambling purposes, until their sale was officially prohibited. General Asakawa is desirous of resuming the system under plans calculated not to cause a recurrence of the previous evils. If it should be found that the proposals come into conflict with the criminal law, special regulations may be promulgated as in France and Germany. The Japanese public is not expected to disapprove the new scheme, since the whole proceeds are to be applied for stud improvement.

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Flood Conditions in the Native City of Tientsin

A correspondent in the "Peking and Tientsin Times" gives the following vivid account of a personal visit to inspect the state of affairs caused by the floods in the native city of Tientsin.

Wishing to get visual warrant of the stress wrought on the deluge stricken proletariat, your correspondent got a crew and officers from Mr. Yang I-teh, the Commissioner of Police, in order to inspect some of the hard pressed areas. Living in well-bottomed houses in the Concession we need personal inspection to form an adequate conception of the great misery which has wrapped its arms around several hundred thousand people. Go, for instance, to the South Main St. of the Chinese City. A great embankment has been thrown up its entire length. From all the streets running southward come boats, rafts, boxes, and tubs pouring men, women, children, kettles, pots, and pans, and whatsoever can be hurriedly snatched, into the Main Street, which is thus packed like a box of sardines. The crowd is orderly but pocketless, pinched, and stomachless. They wend their way and pitch their bed and meagre household goods wherever a tiny space gives room. Take boat and go South along the Kuang Yi Ta-chieh. A few days ago this was a hive of industry and commerce. The waters now lap the handles of the doors. The gay hotels stand bleak. The thousand small traders cater no longer. The hawkers are gone, the workmen's tools are all stilled. These men were ekeing out a scant livelihood and had treasured small store for enforced idleness. Bereft of their little home, their little stand, their modest work, they have little left but empty stomachs and the small clamoring dependent mouths. As we journeyed South and West many a piteous sight hove in view. Here was a man ploughing along, his better half perched on his shoulders. He had saved what was most precious. Here a few families had found temporary shelter on a pile of bricks and were doing their best to set up house. There matting was fixed on a slanting house top and I could see children dozing up there in their precarious cots. They will find it cold when the chilling nights set in. In another place some two score mud houses had entirely collapsed. The ordinary houses are generally abandoned; those boasting an upper flat retain some prisoners. Out at Nankai the flood stretches to the horizon. Here and there villages rise in a clump of trees. The inhabitants have left to swell the crowd at Tientsin. Passing the Isabella Fisher Hospital I saw a Red Cross boat rescuing the inmates. Nankai School is a Noah's ark. But despairing of any dove bringing in an olive branch the 700 students have packed and gone. This afternoon the managers were plying boats with all scholastic paraphernalia and hieing them to the Chinese city where I am glad to see they will soon reopen.

A very grave problem confronts Mr. Yang I-teh and his associates. How provide even scanty fare and clothing and medicine for such a multitude of homeless people! I have been assured that over 100,000 refugees have poured in. At the Eastern gate I entered the Shang Tien Hsien Tcha Yuan where 1800 refugees were huddled together. The sight is quiet but utterly forlorn. Men and women are in their corners with their little ones, shift is made to give them a little dough and vegetables once a day. This is but one of the places where the police are housing and feeding the poor. The Chinese gentry and Relief Committee merit high praise for their generous efforts to cope with the distress but it seems, like the flood, almost overpowering. It is to be presumed that officialdom will call a halt to sorry intrigues and apply itself a vigorous moral hiding for not turning the resources of the country into their normal channel, the permanent relief of the people, standing measures of national well-being. But for the moment the cry of man in woe calls out to his fellow for help and it behoves us all to do what lies in our measure to bring speedy relief to the sufferers.

"The Wicked Correspondent and the Perfect Critic."

The following is an editorial article in the British-owned and edited Japan Chronicle of Kobe. It is refreshing in tone and absolutely convincing; and all the more worthy of attention because it is written "on the spot," and cannot, even in the imagination of any one, be considered as having been written with an ulterior purpose—which is the charge frequently made by Japanese when articles defending China's position are written by foreigners resident in China.

SINCE the *New York Evening Post* inaugurated its Japanese Supplements, it has been very active in the cause it has espoused, not only in its special but in its ordinary issues. In the issue for July 24th there is a long article by Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society of New York, entitled "Co-operation with Japan in China." Mr. Lindsay Russell's views in appreciation of Japan and depreciation of China are well known, and his inaccuracies and mendacities have been repeatedly exposed, so that it was with languid interest we scanned one more article on the well-known lines inspired by his fertile imagination. But we were interested to note that, not content that the article should reach us in the ordinary course, it was clipped out and forwarded to us in a cover addressed to the Editor of the *Chronicle* by name, with a communication enclosed which ran:—"It may interest you to publish part or all of the enclosed marked article because of its interest to the business world and its timeliness. You have our permission to do so, but we request you to credit the *Evening Post*." Well, we have given so much

consideration from time to time to expositions from the text "American capital and Japanese brains in China," that we must beg to be excused from a further dose. But the remarkable thing is that the editorial office of a journal like the *New York Evening Post* should take the very unusual course of circulating a special article contributed to its columns and request other journals—for we suppose we have not been favoured exclusively—to reproduce the article and credit the journal whence it is taken. The only conclusion we can draw is either that there is great enthusiasm for the Japanese cause in the office of the *Evening Post* or that the advertisements in the Japanese Supplement are very lucrative. This reminds us that we recently received a letter from an American publicist who has devoted a good deal of study to the condition in China and Japan, reaching somewhat different conclusions from Mr. Lindsay Russell, in which he says: "Many of us here appreciated your recent caustic reference to the *Evening Post's* Japan Supplement. Yet if the *Times* can stoop to it, it's not surprising; though so far the lone instance in the U.S.A." We should have ranked the *New York Evening Post* very much higher than the *Times* in these latter days, but our correspondent is probably better acquainted with the position in America than we are. But it is not the first Japanese Supplement with official and semi-official advertisements to appear in the States. The *San Francisco Chronicle* issued one some years ago, and from being a keen critic of Japan became for the time being an enthusiastic admirer. Moreover, we recall that the erstwhile General Manager of the largest American agency controlling the news supplied to hundreds of American papers wears a Japanese decoration "for services rendered," and that the poet laureate of the Ishii Mission, head of the news agency known as the Kokusai, has been similarly decorated.

In these circumstances it is somewhat amusing to find the *New York Evening Post*, publishers of a supplement made possible by Japaness official advertisements, giving prominence to an essay by Mr. Lindsay Russell, himself decorated by the Japanese Government, in which charges of the most gross character are made against those critics who have exposed his inaccuracies and misstatements. Outlining Japan's attitude, he says, that "the Japanese Government declares that China must work out her own destiny; that the Chinese and Japanese must be friends, mutually trusting and respecting each other; that the 'open door' must be an actuality, and, finally, that Japan has no hostile or covert designs upon China, despite all accusations, veiled or direct, to the contrary." Now we are quite ready to admit that the existing Japanese Government takes up this attitude, though we have never seen its policy authoritatively stated in this definite form. We have, indeed, welcomed the new policy, because it seemed to us calculated to bring about better relations with China. But it is curious to find this declaration of friendliness both for China and Japan made by Mr. Lindsay Russell, who recently showed his cordiality towards China, which has not yet given him a decoration, by describing her as bankrupt, "financially, politically, and morally," and declaring that she should be put under the receivership of Japan. It is still more curious that he makes no reference to the policy adumbrated in the Twenty-One Demands of the last Japanese Ministry or to the pamphlets issued by a member of the present Japanese Cabinet when in Opposition, showing the dangers of the aggressive policy that was being pursued by Japan. Of all this there is not a word in the ingenuous statement made by the President of the Japan Society in New York. Instead he reiterates the charge that all criticism of Japan must be financed by German gold. "Japan's enemies," he declares, "who are the real enemies of China, flout every word of this fair, outspoken statement (quoted above). They declare Japan to be covetous of China, and, in the face of all recent history, accuse Japan of aiding this faction of that in China." Mr. Russell, in declaring China to be bankrupt, "financially, politically, and morally," as a friend of the Republic; those who criticise the Twenty-One Demands, which he never mentions, and demand a fair deal for China, which does not enter into his calculations, are enemies. But his assertion that the statement he puts into the mouth of the Japanese Government is borne out by "all recent history" is an example of the temerity with which he carries on his propaganda in the face of facts that are known to every one who has the slightest knowledge of the subject. As to the aiding of Chinese factions, Baron Kato in his remarkable pamphlets gave some astonishing evidence, supported by names and dates, which would tend to show that the assistance which Mr. Russell denies was actually afforded under the Okuma Administration, and was strongly criticised by a leading member of the present Cabinet. What, then, becomes of Mr. Russell's contention that these criticisms and allegations are inspired by German gold?

But of course; as is usual with controversialists of his calibre, Mr. Russell prefers abuse to argument. He declares that Japan's enemies, by which he means

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Japan's critics, "are seeking to blacken the name of Japan." He alleges that the "anti-Japanese" propaganda has been carried on in the United States by one or other of the political groups in China, and then goes on to say:—"It is known that Germany, since the fall of Tsingtau, has used the installments of the Boxer indemnity to promote an anti-Japanese propaganda in China and the United States. A group of English correspondents in Peking, aided by at least one American, has fallen in with this view." How the promotion of propaganda can be called a "view" we leave Mr. Lindsay Russell—"that clever phrase maker," as *The New East* admiringly calls him—to explain. The fact remains that because he differs from the English and American correspondents in Peking, and finds it impossible to meet the evidence they adduce he is not ashamed to declare that they have been corrupted by German gold. It may therefore be of interest to reproduce once more what the American Association of North China thinks of Mr. Lindsay Russell as indicated in a telegram sent to headquarters in America a few weeks ago:—

"The American Association of North China protests against Mr. Lindsay Russell's speech regarding the bankruptcy of and a receivership for China as unjust and unwarranted by facts. It is untrue and detrimental to American interests here; moreover, it is directly contrary to the China open-door policy for all nations and the avowed principles of America and the Allies, who are fighting for the rights of weaker nations to maintain independence and choose their own government.

"We suggest that you request the Japan Society publicly to disavow responsibility for the speech, expressing disapproval of same, giving the disavowal equal publicity as that given to the speech."

In view of the gross charge now made by Mr. Russell against English and American correspondents in Peking, it is possible that further steps may be taken to expose this gentleman. The grossness of the charge is evidence not only of Mr. Russell's controversial bankruptcy, but also may be regarded as indicating the springs which govern his own intervention in international politics. But it is melancholy to find a journal with the great reputation and honorable record of the *New York Evening Post* stooping to this sort of thing and publishing such disgraceful charges without a tittle of evidence. It certainly does nothing to improve relations between Japan and China to pretend that no points of difference exist or to allege that any one who comments on these differences must be an enemy of Japan suborned by alien gold. It does not even tend to support the reasonable defence of which Japan's policy is capable. Its real effect must be to raise a doubt of the honesty and good faith of those who make such charges, while themselves fully aware of the existence of an active Japanese Press Bureau. To believe it possible that all the English correspondents in Peking and one American are open to bribery, and are perfectly indifferent to the interests of their own countries so long as their pockets are lined, is so monstrous that it must be found by thinking men altogether inadequate to explain the criticism of Japan's policy in China. But apparently a journal with more Japanese Supplements in view does not think so, or it would not publish such rubbish and seek to disseminate it by personal applications to editorial offices with requests that the industry of the *Evening Post* be credited.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

"Japan's Claim for a Special Position in China Based on Law of Self-Preservation"

From The Herald of Asia (Edited by Mr. Zumoto, Tokio)

The claim of Japan to a special position in all affairs, vitally affecting the Far East, is based upon the most urgent and imperative of natural laws, namely, the law of self-preservation. We cry "hands off" in regard to China, simply because we instinctively feel that the preservation of China's integrity is an essential bulwark of our own national existence. China gone as an independent state and passing under alien domination, it would be impossible for Japan to maintain her position as a world Power, politically or economically. We are, therefore, determined to make good our claim at any cost, and in order to avoid all possible future misunderstandings, it is important that we should be perfectly frank in our dealings with the Occidental Powers in regard to China. And this doubtless was the reason that induced Viscount Ishii to make the present annoucement before an American audience. We have no doubt that the inevitableness of our claim will be acknowledged by our Allies, for the position we assign to ourselves in China is not in any way calculated to jeopardize their commercial or industrial interests in that country. Japan has no intention or desire of making China a close economic preserve for herself; she has been loyal to the principle of the open door in the past, and she is prepared to keep the door open to all comers in the future. Our claim to a special position in China, though not necessarily dependent for its justification upon China's consent, will be infinitely strengthened and rendered easier of enforcement by Chinese support and sympathy.

Competition With Force and Competition Without Force

From the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)

To-day there are in China two kinds of competition-competition with force and competition without force. The competition with force is supported by the troops and the competition without force by the parliamentarians. The Central Government oppresses the South-West. T'ang Chi-yao tries to lay hold of Szechuen and Lu Yung-ting sends reinforcements to Hunan; these are the competitions with force. The "Koumingtang" suggests the reestablishment of Parliament and the "Nienjuihwei" is in favor of the organization of a Provisional parliament; these are the competitions without force. The object of the competition with force is to extend influence broadcast. That is why T'ang Chi-yao has made a declaration against the government, while Wu Kwang-hsin has received orders to go to Szechuen to make an investigation into recents events in that province; and why Lu Yung-ting has decided to send reinforcements to Hunan while Fu Liang-tso has received orders to proceed to that province. The competition without force has for its object the revision of the laws by a single party. That is why the "Kuomingtang" maintains the suggestion for the reestablishment of Parliament and the "Nienjuihwei" proposes the organization of the Provisional parliament. Finally, the competition with force has for its object to lay hold of military power, that is the posts of Tuchun; and the competition without force has for its object the securing of political power, that is to say, of places as members of the Cabinet. The competition with force

disturbs the public order and the competition without force disturb the political situation.

Japan's "Monroe Doctrine"

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

In declaring that Japan applied the Monroe doctrine to the Far East as the United States did to America—the Monroe doctrine has been responsible for a deplorable amount of fallacy—Viscount Ishii is reported as saying in New York that Japan had no designs on the integrity of China. "Not only, however," said Viscount Ishii, "has she not the slightest intention of violating the territorial rights or sovereignty of China, but rather is she prepared to defend the independence of China against aggression from outside, for any aggression or interference with China means the threatening of Japan's frontiers." We have not the slightest doubt that in saying this Viscount Ishii is perfectly sincere. But we recollect that exactly the same assurance was made regarding Korea when questions began to be asked about Japan's actions in the peninsula in September 1904, when the matter had again come up for discussion, the semi-official *Japan Times*, then edited by Mr. Zumoto, for long the private secretary of Prince Ito, and now a member of the Diet, expressed itself in indignant terms regarding those critics who suggested that Japan had designs on Korea. "We are solemnly pledged before the world," said the semi-official journal, "to respect the independence of the peninsular kingdom, and nothing in the past policy and action of the Imperial Government gives even the shadow of excuse for doubting its good faith in its international relations." That was written in September 1904, when Japan was defending the independence of Korea against aggression from the outside. On August 16th, 1910, less than six years later, Korea was declared annexed to Japan. Other nations have found it necessary to revise their pledges and assurances, but seldom within such a brief space of time.

From the Peking Evening Times

Viscount Ishii announces that Japan would adopt a similar policy and practice in East Asia [to America's Monroe Doctrine]. This raises many doubts and questions. Is this announcement made as a result of conferences in Washington during which Ishii has pledged Japan to a franker, cleaner, honester policy in China, and has it the concurrence of the American government? Or is it the result of the failure on Ishii's part to extract from the American State Department a recognition of Japan's supreme position in the Far East, of her special interests in China? Again if Japan adopts this policy with the formal concurrence of America, can she be trusted to follow American practice in the western hemisphere as a precedent, or will she interpret it as the Japanese press and people have been interpreting it for many years past—as a policy of exclusion, barring from the east all competitive powers and giving to Japan a monopoly upon the rights of aggression, absorption and colonization for which the Occidental nations struggled in the years preceding the Boxer movement? The latter is the interpetation which the Japanese press, voicing the imperial ambitions of the expansionists, has made popular throughout the Orient, and it will require a deal of explanation to make clear to the Japanese people that anything is meant by "Japanese Monroe Doctrine." It means to the aggressive militarist element in Japan; to the Chinese of all classes, and

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to foreigners resident in the east, that not only foreign occupation of the Orient, but foreign political influence and commercial growth will be closely and jealously watched, will be barred wherever and whenever possible, will be expelled at the first favorable opportunity and that China will come under the paternal hegemony of Japan and will be developed and exploited to the lasting benefit of Japan and Japan only. It is impossible to believe that the United States would subscribe to such a policy, openly and frankly stated. The danger lies in the possibility that America may have been brought to further subscribe to the "open door" policy, for which the Japanese have shown scant respect or consideration, by guaranteeing China from Occidental aggression, political and commercial. This is the danger and it is a danger considerably enhanced every time an American of the Lindsay Russell class goes back to the United States, over-burdened with impressions and poorly equipped with facts to paint the glory and benevolence of Japan in the gaudiest colours.

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

An important interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine and addition to the political principle in operation, was made by Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, in his despatch of July 20, 1895, in regard to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute. The parentheses again show how this applies to Japan:

"It (the Monroe Doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States (Japan) over other American (Far Eastern) States. It does not relieve any American (Far Eastern) State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European (Western) Power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

What could be clearer or more honest than the above statement of principle? By subscribing to it Japan, already an honored member of the Allied group, leaps far forward in the esteem and friendship of her Allies. Japan has put all her cards on the table. Her demands are fair demands. She speaks for the recognition of her duties as well as for the recognition of her rights. In declaring her readiness to defend these rights she declares her intention of respecting the rights of others.

The Ishii Mission has been a success. In its progress through the United States it was everywhere received with a warmth which surprised even the most sanguine supporters of American-Japanese comity. But not till the eve of its departure from America was the greatest blow struck against those who have maligned the name of Japan in the west. In his New York speeches Japan's Special Envoy gave the lie direct to those who cast suspicion on his country's designs in the Far East. Viscount Ishii has greatly enhanced his own repute, he has greatly increased the prestige of Japan.

China's Parliamentary Organization

From the Peking Daily News

Underlying all questions of Parliamentary organization there is the fundamental question of the separation and the balancing of functions. This is a very grave issue. It is the issue really, on which up to the present most of the attempted parliamentarism of China has come to grief. The exact definition of constitutional powers and authorities, the maintenance of due balance and co-ordination between them, and the constitutional checks on the improper exercise of powers, are matters that need the most careful adjustment. It will not do to give powers to this, that and the other authorities and leave their use or abuse to chance. A machine is not a machine until the parts are put together. The mere collection of pistons, wheels, cranks and other parts of a machine does not constitute a machine. Similarly the assigning of form and purpose to the parts of a constitutional whole is not sufficient to create a working constitution. The parts must be suited and united to each other. It will be the business of the National Council to revise the Law of Parliamentary Organization, but it cannot do that unless it considers the whole constitutional issue, and it should be armed with powers enabling it to do the work with which it is entrusted very thoroughly indeed.

The Government is to be congratulated on having dealt with this matter boldly. To wait any longer for the approval of minor provincial officials, who are probably not free to express their minds fully, would be a waste of time. The Government has the support of a very large majority of the provinces, and further waiting was unnecessary; in view of the developments in Hunan delay might have been taken as a sign of weakness, and it is incumbent that the Government should show no sign of weakness, at the present juncture. What is wanted is definite, decisive action; and that the Government has taken.

China's Provisional Constitution

From the Peking Gazette

As the title plainly suggests the nature of the Provisional Constitution is transitory and not permanent. Its main purpose is to safeguard the Republican principles during the period of reorganisation. It is rather a programme for a series to be taken than a law that is for permanent observance. Roughly the programme may be summed up as follows:—A National Council was to be created to watch on behalf of the people that the Government (Provisional) did not depart from the Republican principles established by the revolution and to legislate laws in accordance with such principles for the creation of a Republican Government and a permanent Republican Parliament, as well as an independent Judiciary. A special task was also provided for in the Provisional Constitution, namely, the making of the permanent constitution. The functions of the National Council were (1) to elect a provisional President and Vice-President, (2) to supervise the formation of a provisional government (3) and to form a permanent Parliament. With reference to the last mentioned item it is clearly stipulated in the Provisional Constitution that the permanent Parliament should be convened within ten months after the promulgation of the Provisional Constitution. All these stipulations have been duly fulfilled. Now Article 28 of the Provisional Constitution plainly provides that "The National Council Should be Dissolved on the day the Permanent Parliament is Established; and its Powers Shall be Exercised by the Parliament." According to the *Government Gazette* the permanent Parliament was established in the first year of the Republic and the National Council, after fulfilling all its duties, was thereupon dissolved at the same time. Since then the Parliament has been trying to make the permanent constitution with much difficulty and meeting with many interruptions. The only part of the Provis-

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ional Constitution which has not been carried out is the completion of the permanent constitution. Indeed it was at a time when its completion was in sight that the Chin Pu Tang arose with the assistance of the Tu Chuns to put a stop to the process. So far as the Provisional Constitution is concerned the part concerning the National Council has been properly fulfilled and any organ that bears the name of National Council after the establishment of the permanent Parliament is illegal and contrary to the principles of the constitution.

More Concessions for Japanese

From the Peking Evening Times (Chinese owned)

It is realiably reported among Chinese official circles that the Japanese Electric Company of Tokio is trying to get concessions for installing electric light plants for fifteen cities in north and central China under certain conditions and that as an experiment, certain American capitalists will be invited to share the concessions so as to establish the principle of Japan-American co-operation in the commercial exploitation of China. But from our Chinese viewpoint, the Japanese and the Americans should not co-operate and should compete separately in the Chinese markets solely because we Chinese do not like to see such joint exploitation of our Country at the point of Japanese sword entirely for the benefit of our island neighbour and to the great detriment of our goodwill towards the Americans. In comparing with the smart Japanese, certainly our American friends, diplomats and others, are not doing their part in a satisfactory manner because they do not work so close with the Chinese as their Japanese competitors do thus they are losing in the Chinese markets.

Robert Dollar Describes His Orient Tour

Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, was on a several months business trip through the Orient early this summer. He returned to San Francisco recently fully impressed with bright trade opportunities for Americans in the Far East, particularly in China.

His talk before the San Francisco Commercial Club is reported as follows:

Bringing what he termed "a message of good cheer from the Far East," Robert Dollar, president of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, spoke optimistically of American trade opportunities in the Orient at a luncheon tendered him in the Commercial Club. The luncheon, a joint affair of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the China Commercial Club and the Commercial Club, was given in honor of Dollar's recent return from China.

"The recent disturbances in China, said Dollar, "cleared up all doubts and demonstrated that the republican form of government has come to stay for all time. Not but that they are not going to have trouble and fight among themselves, but they will not have as much trouble as the United States had before, during and since the Civil War."

"There is," he continued, "only one danger to our trade relations with China and that is foreign intervention —which would mean that Japan would step in and Americans would have to take back seats.

"Contrary to conditions which existed twenty years ago, Americans are universally respected throughout the East. We no longer need to disguise our nationality, for there is no people in the world more friendly to us than the Chinese. The same conditions hold true with the Philippines."

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Decline in Shanghai's Tea Trade

In the year 1916 exports of black tea from Shanghai decreased by 6,758,933 pounds and green tea by 2,052,133 pounds, the total decline in all varieties was 16,873,733 pounds. Light crops and consequent high prices charged by growers resulted in a loss to the wholesale traders of Shanghai.

The following statement shows the quantities of tea exported to the principal foreign countries during the past two years:

Countries	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
BLACK TEA	1915	1916
Australia	616,400	1,467
British America	1,074,800	566,533
British India	7,467	24,267
France	590,267	287,333
Great Britain	9,202,533	4,870,267
Japan, including Taiwan and Chosen	383,333	54,800
Russia	18,171,067	16,314,533
United States	5,021,867	6,940,000
All other countries	680,666	1,753,067
Total	35,748,400	30,812,267
BRICK TEA, BLACK AND GREEN		
Hongkong	.....	266
India	27,733	1,467
Russia	57,692,667	53,755,867
Total	57,720,400	53,757,600
British America	1,125,600	708,533
British India	2,633,333	1,345,867
France	7,576,267	2,554,667
Great Britain	1,307,333	6,198,400
Japan	91,600	10,800
Russia	9,973,467	14,066,400
United States	11,698,267	8,541,600
All other countries	3,904,133	2,391,333
Total	38,310,000	35,817,600

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France	670,133	9,067
Great Britain	2,308,667	42,000
Japan	70,933	.....
Russia	5,258,667	3,402,400
United States	400	800,533
All other countries	1,483,733	56,133
Total	9,79,533	4,310,1332

Commercial and Financial Notes

There are current numbers of 85 American trade and business publications on file in the reading room of the American Consulate in Shanghai.

Taking advantage of the favorable gold exchanges the Hangchow railway is on the point of placing an order for a steam ferry boat in America to run across the Hangchow river between Kyiang-down and Si-Shing.

Since the adoption of the large dollar system in Fengtien Mukden Province on August 16, the Chinese banks have been issuing large dollar notes and withdrawing small silver coin notes at the same time. The old notes were destroyed by fire recently in the compound of the Red Cross Society in the presence of Japanese and Chinese officials.

Net earnings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the first six months of 1917, which constitute the last half of the company's fiscal year, amounted to $759,217, an increase of $268,751 as compared with the corresponding period in 1916. After allowance for dividend requirements for six months on the $1,700,000 preferred stock, the balance available for the $1,150,000 common stock of $5 par value is equivalent to $3.04 a share earned in the half-year, or at the annual rate of $6.08 a share.

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Shanghai during the quarter ended in June, 1917 was 5,594 vessels of 4,259,601 tons. Compared with the same quarter in 1916 this shows an increase of 190 vessels and 57,417 tons. Of the total 835 vessels of 3,175,008 tons were ocean steamers showing an increase of 93 vessels and 101,982 tons, and 695 vessels of 907,656 tons were river steamers, an increase in this instance of 35 vessels but a decrease of 5,558 tons. The percentages of the various flags of the total were 36.3 per cent. British; 34.3 per cent. Japanese; 20.9 per cent. Chinese; 2.8 per cent. French; and 5.7 per cent. American, Danish, Dutch, Italian, Norwegian, Russian and Swedish. Of the river steamers 49.4 per cent. were British, 25.8 per cent. Japanese, 24.2 per cent. Chinese and 0.6 per cent. other flags. Of the ocean steamers 33.8 per cent. were British, 38.6 per cent. Japanese, 16.7 per cent. Chinese and 10.9 per cent. the remaining flags.

The following are the essential points in the contract entered into between the Chinese Government and the Ta Tah S. N. Co.:—

(1) Twelve ships, aggregating 20,433 Customs registered tons to be chartered.

(2) $22 per Customs ton per month as charter price.

(3) $1,000,000 to be deposited forthwith as a guarantee by the charterers.

(4) $2,000,000 to be paid in advance as charter money.

(5) Chinese goods to enjoy priority in shipment. Should the ship be sub-chartered, Chinese merchants and the Entente must be first offered the right to subcharter them.

(6) If the total tonnage should be less than as stipulated above, for every 1,000 tons shortage, $100,000 to be deducted from the amount of charter money to be paid in advance.

(7) The above contract was signed on August 27 and $1,000,000 as guarantee was paid on September 7.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club

At a meeting of the American Woman's Club next Tuesday at 4.30 p.m. in the Palace Hotel, Dr. Stanley will give an address on Chinese Wood Carving.

The circle for the study of "Masterpieces of the World's Literature" will meet at 10 o'clock Friday morning, October 19, at the residence of Mrs. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road, when Homer's Iliad (Lang's translation) will be taken up. At a meeting held last Tuesday at the home of Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Mrs. Arthur Cabeldu was elected chairman.

A comprehensive and interesting program of social service work was outlined by the Philanthropic Department at a meeting held Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, chairman.

Union Church Ladies' Society

The opening meeting of the Union Church Ladies' Society took the form of a garden party at the home of the President, Mrs. Lunt, Yuyuen Road, on Wednesday afternoon. After an enjoyable tea, an excellent musical programme followed, in which Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Kent and the Misses Jansen and Kliene participated.

New Books and Publications

Where Germany's Case Fails

Britain versus Germany—An Open Letter to Prof. Eduard Meyer, Ph. D., LL. D., of the University of Berlin, by the Right Hon. J. M. Roberston, M. P. London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd. 6d. Distributors in Shanghai, Fobes & Co., Ltd.

MR. ROBERTSON'S exposition of the falsity of the German assumptions and presumptions may rightly be termed scathing and crushing. Although written entirely—as is natural under the circumstances—from an English viewpoint, this booklet of 124 pages is well worthy the attention of American students of international affairs. In order to put the reader in touch with the author's style, the following paragraph, which appears in the first chapter, is quoted: "It is now declared that *while* England was a solitary case (which she was not), she did very well. The uniqueness of her case, remember, was the first fact posited by you as explaining her political course and her special share in bringing about the present war. You now tell us that England has long ceased to be a solitary case, having fallen far in the rear of other States; which means, I suppose, that she is more mediaevally dualistic than not only Germany, but Russia, France, (Turkey?), Holland, and the Scandinavian States. Belgium, you incidentally observe, is the most backward of all the northern European states. That of course. After your national crime against her, you are bound to insist upon her unworthiness. We can now always count upon that procedure from Germans. But supposing this pleasing proposition to be granted, what becomes of your account of England as having evolved in 'exactly the opposite' way to that of the Continental States? And, further, if she is thus far in the rear of political evolution, and as inefficient and incompetent as you allege, how comes it that she is able, as you affirm, to upset the lives of all the other States, which are so much more highly progressive? She first went wrong, you say, through being ahead; latterly she is still worse through being behind. Have you ever read Aesop's fables."

In a chapter comparing English and German civilization, Mr. Robertson states that Herr Meyer hoped to get a verdict by vilification before he came to the real issue and that, in any event, it was a task of supererogation to write his books for Germans, as the "Hymn of Hate" was being roared all over Germany before his book appeared. And, at any rate, it did not need a German to tell the British that reforms were needed, as the British themselves anxiously discussed these things in war time as they did in peace times. On this point, the author says:

"Your characteristic attempt to turn them to the discredit of the British people invites the question whether you think the modern handling of the Irish question is on a level with the Prussian handling of the Polish. No one could conceive of a present-day British Government officially flogging thousands of Irish children as your school-masters in Poland have flogged Polish children to make them say their prayers in German, and further sentencing their parents to long imprisonments for making a protest. After generations of dragooning, your Danes, your Poles, and your Alsatians, are more anti-Prussian than ever. Of course this will not disurb Prussian self-sufficiency. Goethe tells that in his day there was an old German gentleman who said: Even in God I find defects." It is only in the imperialized Germany of our day that there are none—in the opinion of her academics."

In a chapter on International Bias, the author reviews the history of the Prussian State, as Frederick the Great, "the criminal type of the man of military genius" found it, with "a people bred like sheep and ruled like dogs," and points out that Frederick with all his efficiency was only able to win victories over a woman and at the end of the Seven Year's War was only saved from ruin by the death of the Russian Tsarina. Gladstone indiscreetly once remarked that no man could lay his finger on any spot in Europe and say that there Austria had done a good deed. It was, however, true; and it is has been much more true of Prussia. This could be contrasted with Britain's work in South Africa, where within six years after the close of the war the Boer States were accorded complete self government. Would the Germans have done that? The one vital difference between Britain and Germany is that "outside of the empire, half a dozen small states regard Britain as having done them a good turn. Could you name any country who takes that view of Germany?"

Professer Meyer produced what is known in German as a *Schimpfwerk* (a work of abuse) and after 175 pages of preliminary, devotes seventeen pages to discussing "The Causation of the War," after which he resumes "the congenial task of simple vituperation." Mr. Robertson makes a strong point in his arguments by pointing out that the only vital point at which Germany was unprepared was her food supply, and the

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only answer is that the German government had not the slightest expectation of being attacked (although Prof. Meyer asserted that Germany knew herself to be surrounded by unscrupulous enemies who were preparing to make war on her) but had planned an aggression, and it expected to make that aggression with triumphant success; shortage of food supervened precisely because invasion by others had never been dreamed of.

In connection with the conduct of the war, the German professor had a good deal to say on the iniquity of the British in using colored troops. On this point, Mr. Robertson comments as follows:

"I am driven to inquire why, exactly, your authorities think African troops unfitted for the employment of poison-gas, which, I gather, is not poison, since it is gas, and, above all, German gas? Do they feel that colored troops could not be relied on to vie with German in their historic practice of depositing ordure in enemy furniture and on enemy food which they cannot carry off with them? Is it their idea that Turcos would not be capable of the system of massacre and murder carried out by your troops in Belgium? Or is the whole immortal passage simply an indirect way of saying that since the Germans have no Turcos to bring it is wrong for their opponents to bring them? Of course, I do not forget that you now have Turcos of your own on the south-eastern front. In view of that, it seems a bad oversight on the part of your authorities to leave standing in the Army manual a passage which explains that the employment of Turcos in war is unworthy of a Christian State. Perhaps the passage has been amended in the later editions. You will reply, perhaps, that French Turcos are not the same thing as German-trained Turks. But are we, then, to assume that *all* of you in Germany agree with Count Reventlow in acclaiming the unimaginable massacre of three-quarters of a million of non-combatant Armenians—men, women, children, and babes—by your Turkish allies?"

G. W. M.

Y.M.C.A. in China Has 28,000 Members

The 1916 report of the Y. M. C. A. in China, recently published, shows that there are now more than 28,000 members in China. There are twenty-eight city branches in various parts of China and in addition there are 143 branches in the various schools and colleges. Secretaries to the number of 243 were employed and of this number 136 were Chinese, and 97 were foreigners. Among the foreign secretaries, one is a Swiss, one a Norwegian, three are Danish, fifteen are British and seventy-seven are American.

The first representative of the American Y.M.C.A. came to China twenty-two years ago in response to requests sent to America by missionaries in China. In commenting on the work of the Association in China, the report says:

"A few principles are now quite generally accepted in China concerning the Association, namely,—it is a Chinese movement; it has no political or commercial aims; it is unselfishly serving the highest interests of Chinese young men; it is fundamentally a Christian movement.

The branch in Shanghai is the oldest and largest in China. In refering to it, the report says:

This Association, the oldest and largest, most completely equipped and most amply financed, was organized seventeen years ago. It has advanced by regular stages until some consider it the most influential organization of any kind in Shanghai. The boy's building, the first in China, during its second year provided a great variety of helpful influences to its 1,199 boy members. The plan has been not merely to entertain them, nor even to serve them, but to enlist and prepare them for service among the thousands of boys in Shanghai who cannot become members. The boys' dormitory, built with a capacity for 120, is housing 135 boys. The Association High School equipped to accommodate 500, received 525 students and turned away more than 300 others whose applications are in hand. This school does not advertise and charges higher fees than most others in Shanghai. The whole educational enrollment has been 1,206.

Since the completion of the boys' building, the men's building has been improved by adding a restaurant, barbershop, and dormitories. All have been much in demand, helping men to better living. Among the 2,750 members have been men from fifteen provinces and of fifty-four occupations. One in seven of the senior members is a Christian. Wednesday evening has been Bible study night among members of both men's and boys' departments, 1,735 persons being enrolled. The Bible school presents a four years' course with certificate. Service as well as study is emphasized. The physical work, both indoor and outdoor, has come to its own during the year and now has marked popularity and influence.

There have been eighteen secretaries and nineteen secretaries-in-training. The entire employed staff, including teachers, clerks, and servants, as well as secretaries, has been 128. The entire cost of operation was M. $93,008. As in the case of all local Associations this has been provided wholly from local sources.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: L. V. Callings, Nanking; A. Louillet, Chengchow; G. T. Sargent, Ningpo; R. Ishekawa; Miss Warrell, Yokohama; A. E. Marker, Hankow; R. Iriwin, Tokyo; E. W. Bauckhom, Tientsin; H. Hanno, Dairen; C. C. Goodfellow, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Whitham, New York; P. E. Groove, San Francisco; W. M. Bone, Tokyo; A. Spitzel, Manila; L. Correa, Manila; Col. Morton, Hankow; E. A. Williams, Hankow; J. N. Parker, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vernon, U. S. A.; Mrs. E. S. Prathers, Dairen; J. F. Canan, Dairen; N. F. Thomas, Dairen; F. Goldman, Hankow; E. Franstone; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rice, New York; G. P. Hart, New York; W. A. Mitchell, Tientsin; Lockholy, Denmark; Art. Smith, U. S. A.; A.S. Menosco, U.S.A.; Y. Kushitiki, U.S.A.; Y.S. Murata, Dairen; E. K. Imasee, Dairen; T. Matsumoto, Dairen; K. Matsumoty, Tokyo; H. A. Haider; J. E. Edward, Singapore; Col. Monton, Nanking; H. B. Keeler, Soochow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: E. Alson, Honkow; Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Wang, Canton; C. R. Watkins, Tientsin; M, M. Ouang, Nanking; C. B. G. Pearson, Tsinanfu; S. Riches; Y. B. Smith. Hankow; I. Shyebi, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Don, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Anderson and child; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burns, Shanghai; C. W. Clash, Manila; M. R. Chusan, Manila; R. C. Anhant, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Ranson, Antwerp; S. T. Fung, Hongkong; E. Lanstons, Hankow; C. B. Butler, Pukow; F. I. Harrison, Nanking; Mr. and Mas. J. H. Vernon, La Salle; D. E. Bowerman; W. A. Woy, Shanghai; C. W. Clash; I. Hinded; H. S. Balcock; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Cole, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Kershow, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Tier, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cowan, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. C. Kitts, Hankow; G. Osborne, Hankow; H. E. Ramsey, Hankow; A. Mirovitch; A. Piastzo; C. O. Graventorch, Singapore; Capt. Pauron.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: Mrs. G. Clarke, Peitaiho; W. A. Price, Nagasaki; P. Williams, Yokonama; W. J. Shimoneuff, Nagasaki; C. T. Sehack, Dairen; M. Greenfield, Harbin; M. Shimansky, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wheeler, Hangchow; S. D. Gamble; California; R. Dreysse; Capt. Federoff, Hankow; D. W. Richardson, Chinkiang; R. Naisnan, Harbin; J. R. Jewell, Tientsin; F. Lugebil, Hankow; R. E. Borden, San Francisco; E. T. Williams; Papahikas.